Berlin friends as spectators who, from the gallery or sit, have to applaud or hoot, but not to act.

All this has been changed now as by a magician's wand. Berlin is at this moment, with the excep-tion perhaps of Palermo and Vienna, the most revolutionary town in Europe. The fermentation pervades all ranks, and seems more intense than in the days of March, 1848. How has this phenomenon been brought about, and so suddenly, too? By combination of events at the top of which range Louis Bonaparte's last exploits on the one hand, and the new army reforms proposed by the liberal Government on the other. Then, of course, the state of confidence and of willful se f-delasion could not last forever. The incidents, furthermore, by which the Ministry has been forced to dismiss Stieber, the Police Director, the low crimical, who, together with his master, the late Hinkeldey, had swayed supreme power in Prussia ever since 1852; and last not least, the publication of Humboldt's correspondence with Varneagen von Ense have done the rest. The fool's paradise has vanished before the breath from beyond the grave.

RUSSIA.

The Metropolitan had carried in the Russo-Greek Synod a vote for the translation of the New-Testamens into the sommon language of the people.

SPAIN.

Perfect tranquillity prevailed in Spain. The report that Count Montemolin and his brother had been cap tured lacked confirmation, but great efforts were being made to secure their arrest.

The son of Gen. Ostega had presented a petition to

the Queen, praying that she will spare the life of his

TURKEY.

The Duke of Brabant had arrived at Constantinople and according to a Dutch journal his visit is connected with negotiations for the purchase of the Island of Candia for the sum of 40,000,000 francs.

The Saltau had recalled Omar Pashs from exile, and would appoint him to the command of the army in

INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The mails from Ca'cutta to March 10, and Hon, Kong to February 28, had reached England, and the American portion had been brought out by the Africa. The news is unimportant, and has been generally an-

ticipated by telegraph.

The new currency project was the main toole in India. It was expected that one of the results of the measure would be a cheaponing of silver, thereby occasioning, for the first time, an export of that metal to

Enrope
From Japan it is reported that the Japanese Embassadors to the United States were to leave for San
Francisco on the 10th of February in the U.S. seasurer Powhattan and a steamer belonging to the Japanese Government, but temporarily commanded by Liout.

Brook, of the American Navy.

At Canton there had been a speculative demand for Mannfactures at advanced rates, but holders had been

will ng sellers.

At Hong Kong the market was very inactive. Tea was quiet and unchanged. Silk, no transactions reported. Freights unaltered.

At Foo Chow Foo teas had been in good demand at

an improvement of 11 321 tacls.

At Sharghae a large business had been done in im-

ports at previous rates.

The market was firm for black teas at an advance of

The marset was arm for black teas at an advance of 11 w2 tack, but greens were lower. Freights to New-Nork, 85 for tea, and \$15 fer silk.

Excharge at Shanghae 5/42 w6/5d.; at Hong Kong 4/9 a 4/9 d.

The United States steamer Hartford was at Hong Kong, and the Powhatan at Japan.

THE LATEST.

The following telegrams have been received by Mr.

Retter:
TURIN, Thursday.—Gen. Garibaldi, in an interpellation made in to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Dapaties, sfirmed that the voting of Nice will be effected under French pressure. He censured the action of the Provincial Government of Nice as attacking the labersy of the vote, and cencluded by proposing the adjournment of the vote in that province. After the rejection ment of the vote in that province, of several orders of the day implying disapprobation of the conduct of the G vernment, the following order of the day was adopted by a great majority:
"The Chamber hoping that the Government will maintain the constitutional guaranties and efficaciously provide for the liberty of voting in Savoy, passed to the order of the day." several orders of the day implying disapprobation

"the core of the day."

Rose, Thursday.—The Duke of Rochefoucauld has given 12 rifled carnors to the Pope.

Madrid, Thursday.—The son of Gen. Ortoga has

MADAID, Thursday.—The son of Gen. Ortoga has presented a petition to the Queen, requesting her Majesty to spare the life of his father. A search has been made for fugitives in the north-west provinces. Queensylved. She left New-York on the 3ist nit. The news has been anticipated.

Tuens, Friday.—It is officially seatled that King Victor Emanuel, during his tour in Central Italy, will repair from Florence to Bologna, and will visit the Legation.

ROME, Friday.-A great manifestation took place pesterday, in commemoration of the anniversary of the feturn of the Pope in 1850. In the morning the Pope,

fetura of the Pope in 1850. In the morning size yes, accompanied by a crowd of persons, went to the Church of St. Agnes, beyond the walls of Rome, where His Holiness celebrated mass, and gave the communion to 560 persons. On the return of His Holiness to the Vatican he was received with applicase. In the evening the city was illuminated. CONSTANTINOPLE, April 4 — The Sultan, acting upon the advice of the Capitan Pasha, has recalled Omer Pasha from exile, and intends to appoint him to the command of the army in Roumelia, with a view to the

Numerous protests have arrived from the inhabitants of Bulgaria and from the Greek clergy. The Represen-tative Assembly of the Rouman provinces is about to discuss propositions relating to projected railways, to the Commercial Bank, and to loans on landed property. The proposals referring to the two latter questions have been favorably received by the people. It is certain that the Ulemahs have signed petitions in favor Morocco. Manseilles, Friday.—The Moundre has arrived,

having touched at Messina. She brings news which confirms the ramored popular movement at that place. An insurrection of a serious character broke out on An insurrection of a serious character proke out on the evening preceding that of the Méandre's arriva'. A French postal agent, and three sailors who accom-panied him were exposed to a fire of musketry while returning to the steamer from the consulate. One of the sailors was wounded. The parties, however, were fortunately able to regain the steamer by swimming. During the night from the 8th to the 9th the fire of guns and muskets was increantly heard.

COMMERCIAL. Baring Brothers report American Securities neglected.

Corrox-Prices very irregular. BREADSTUFFS firm and advancing.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO LIVERPOOL, Sunday afternoon.—The steamships Jara and Canada both arrived at this port to day. Rumors are current that the Sayers and Heenan fight took place yesterday, but nothing authentic. Matters kept very quiet. Believed event will come off to-morrow. Arrived from York—Home at Shanghae; Raleigh a Hamburg. From New Orleans—Pewer Hanson at Valencia; [Coronells (or Cercella) at Queenstown. From Savannah—Sarah Ann at Queenstown.

Savannah—Sarah Ann at Queenstown. From Savannah—Sarah Ann at Queenstown.

MARSELLES, 14th.—The packet from Naples brings an official report affirming that tranquillity prevails at Palermo. This report says nothing of Messins. The next packet will not reach Marseilles until Monday

COSSIANTINOPLE, April 14 - Religious disturbat broke out here on Easter Sanday, and continued on the Greez Good Friday, when the Greeks were insulted. Eggs were thrown from the windows. Δ Catholic

house, which was suspected, has been desiroyed. Further distances are expected on Sanday. The police have taken precautionary measures. The affair

Tunis, april 14.- In to-day's sitting of the Chambers Tunis, april 14.—In to-day's sitting of the Chambers of Deputies, Signor Ridomouse made interpolation referring to the late events in Sielly. Count Cavour, in his reply of neither estated that the Neacolitan Government was occupied in the interior, and concluded by saying our fellow chilzens are continuing the straight. The report of the Committee in reference to a position from some of the lababitants of the Northern Province of Sayov, requesting theory and bettind in reference to a of Savoy, requesting fiberty and latitude in voting upon the question of annexation, the Chamber, by a large majority, persed to the order of the day. The Chamber was then prorogoed until the lat of May. The number of Deputies who have inscribed their names throughout Central Italy has increased 110 to accompany the king on his tour.

MARSHILLS, April 14.—According to letters received Here the insurrection at Messins brake out on Sanday morning last. The popular movement commenced by shots being fired in the strada Ferdinaudo. Access of furniture wers thrown from the windows at the troops. An agent of the Messagaeri Imperials, who had disembarked with several sailors from the packet Méandre, was exposed to the fire of the musterry, and one of the sailors was wounded. The French Coosal made representations to the Governor. The firing of maskerry and several cannon shots were French Coosal made representations to the Governor. The firing of maskerry and several cannon shots were heard ouring the night. The Governor threatened to bomba: d the city should resistance continue to be offered. The principal inhabitants of the city then interfered and obtained that the police, the principal cause of the popular irritation, should be removed; the troops made themselves masters of all the positions in the town, and part of the insurgents withdrew into the country. On Monday evening the Méandre left Messina with dispatches from the Frenc's Coesal. All is over. Further details will shoully be received.

The correspondent of The London Daily News at Naples, writing on the 7th, says: I have had access to several official letters, and the following is the sum-

Naples, writing on the 7th, says: I have had access to several official letters, and the following is the sumary: The writer states the fighting began outsides Palermo on Wednesday morning at 4 o'clock, and was then begun at the Mocastery of Guacia. The monke fought like lious, threw hand-grenades on the soldiers, and when overpowered, presented themselves with a crucifix in front demanding pardoc; several were killed and many arrested. Indeed, some said the singulates had been considerable. The write: visited slaughter had been considerable. The write: visited the monastery, and found it in a shocking state. The Eghting was not over in the city till 12 o'clock, but out

fighting was not over in the city till 12 o'clock, but out side it was continued till the evening, and was resumed on the following moraning in the neighborhood.

Naples, Thursday, 10 a.m.—It appears the Palermitans had been disappointed of the arrival of 2,000 persons from the country, who were to come on Wednesday evening. Various reports are circulating about the state of Messina, Calanca, and Calabria. The whole nation is desperate and disgusted. Six bundred new foreign troops have been stationed at Salerno to keep down that neighborhood. Three other mercantile steamers have been taken up by the Government—six in all—and perforated for canson. ernment—six in all—and perforated for causon.

SPAIN.
MADRID, April 13.—M. Thouvenet, it is asserted, has dispatched a note to the Queen, congratulating her Majesty on the happy termination of the rebellion.

Gen. Cabrera returns to London. Sr. Carrion has been shot at Valencia. Sr. Fritany is being vigorously pursued in Catalonia.
The trial of Ortega has commenced.

PARIS, Saturday.—The Monitour announces that the Legislative body has agreed to the contingent of 100,600 men for the present year, by 238 against 6

The Opinione Nationale publishes a private message from Marseilles, which announces that an insurrection has taket place at Messins.

Paris Saturday, 3:45 p. m.—The Bourse remains steady; the last quotations of Rentes was 70.25, er a fraction higher than yesterday.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

GIT, Saturday.—FUNDS advanced about J. A number if speculative purchases have been induced by the explantions relative to the artificial character of the present tension in money merket. British stocks settlements, which will be computed on Monday, are decidedly broyant.

CONDUS closed at 94/2041 for Money, and 94/2042 for Assertions.

COURL
LIVERTOOL. Saturday, 2.20 p. m.—Corrox—Messrs. Clare &
Sons report: Market exceedingly irregular Lower classes of
American nominal in price and dilicult of sales, desirate lower
with simple as difficult to buy and comparatively dear; sales of
Constant. BREADSTUFFS quiet, but firm at yesterday's prices.

PROVISIONS -No change.

LONDON, Saturday Evening. -PRODUCE MARKET. -Sugar Quiet. Coffee has been less active during the week, and 6d. to 1/1 lower. Tea China advices strengthened the tone of the market Bice quiet, but firm. Saltpeter; nothing new to report to-day. Tallow firm; on the spot, 56/9; April to June, 55/8; October to December, 52/.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON MONEY MARKET .- It was telegraphed, vis

day. At the close, however, there was sgain as upward tenderser, and the latt-st quotations were, 94,394 for money, and 54,398 for moount. Tenders and been opened for the new 6 P centions of £2,650,600 for the Colony of Victoria, to be expensed in railroad purposes. The bids above the minimum (165) amounted to only £1,570,600.

Bur Striven is quoted by Mesers. Baring Bros. at 5/11; Dollars 5/2; Eugles 76.5.

COTTON.—The Brokers' Circular says: "Prices continue very briegalar, and although there has been a fair demand, the pressure to sell the lower qualities of American was so great hat prices must again be reduced (#2|d. 4" lb., white Midding all and the better classes are steady." i the better classes are steady."
sles of the week bave been 45 (90 bales (four days only).

Fabr and the better clauses are steady."
The seles of the week have been 48 699 bales (four days only), including 1,260 bales to speculators and 6,500 for expect. The raise y esterday (Friday) were about 7,600 bales hidding, 1,500 on speculation and for expert, the market cleaking steady with a fair demand at the following quotations: Ear Orlean, 744, Midding 40, 60 ct, 547 Mobile, 74. [Phidding 40, 63 1564.] Fair Uplands, 75.6649. The stock is estimated at 505,649 bales Midding 76.6649. There is, however, no giving way in prices, producers being in general very well capaged.

Breadstuffs — Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., and others, report a firm and advancing market. Flour not much doling, but firmly hald at 25/2001 47 bbl. Wheat in good demand, and 1d 672 december of the control of \$25/2001 at 10.10 (\$25/2001 at 10.10

ow rather more doing, and prices inner. North Australia 2016. Chesse firm at extreme rate great only, at 29/2029/5 for Pots, and 23/ for Pearls. Sugars opened firm at rather higher prices, but closed heavy. Coffee: no budness reported. Rice firm but unchanged. Sales of Palladelphia Bark at 9/6. Clover-teed, 35/2039. Fish Oils quiet and unathered. Linseed Oil ather dearch—28/6029/. Linseed Cakes quiet at pravious prices. Result easier to buy; sules of Common at 4/8/24/2 Spript of Turpentine have sold to retail at 35/5. Tes quiet, but LONDON MARKETS - Messny Baring Brothers report:

HAVRE MARKETS-(For the week ending April 10, HAVRE MARKETS—(For the week ending April 10, inclusive,)—Cotton dull, and tending downward; inferior sorts rather lower; asles of the week 3800 holes, at 98f. for Bas, and 105 for tree ordinaire; stock on hand 285,000 hales; advices from the manufacturing towns are rather more cheering. Breadstaffs dull, but Wheat sgaln rather dearer. For Ashes tend upward; sales of New-York News at 487 567417, to arrive. Cothe inanimate. Sels dull and nominal. Rice quiet, but prices well supported; Carolina 387. Sexars languid, but prices still. Tallow and Land quiet but firm. Whalcoone flat, but prices still.

JUVESILE THIEVES IS PARIS,-The Tribunal of Cor

rectional Police in Paris recently tried a band of ten boys, aged from 11 to 16, for committing namerous theits of poultry, fish, game, pastry, shoes, and namerous other articles exposed for sale at shop-doors, or in the markets. From a paper drawn up by one of the accused, which was seized, it appears I that the prisoners called themselves by the somewhat ambitious title of La band a passe-partout. It appears that the band had a captain, lieurenant, sergeant and corporat; blowies that every member of it bore, a bickname, such as "Saucepan," "Radish," "Grey-Cow" "My Annt," "Turnip," and so on. One of the gang was alleged to have committed as many as 34 thefts, another 28, another 24, and the others from 19 down to 2. The trial ended in one boy, the cliest, being condemned to a year's in prisonment, six being ordered to be detained in a house of correction, three until they should be eighteen, and three until they should be eighteen, and three until they should be twenty years of age; the three others being acquitted. The parents of the case. accused, which was seized, it appeared that the prison-

THE PRESIDENCY.

SEWARD-BATES.

Fo the Editor of The S. Y. Tribune.

Sin: The question of candidates for the consideration of the Chicago Convention is new prominently before the people, and as the columns of THE TRIBUNG are niways open to the people for an expression of publie opinion upon all topics like this of national importance, I wish to offer the views, sentiments, and feelings of a large class of citizens of the Empire State, who are sound Republicans, and have the interest of the Republican party at heart yet they are not so tentcloss for this candidate or that one—men who wish that Convention to calmly weigh all the chances of success or detest before presenting a candidate for the

suffrages of the people.

The Republican party cannot afford to be defeated in this convest. It will be close, bitter, and desperate -one which will be fought by the Democratic party with all the ene gy of despair. There will be no division in their ranks, and they will make no mistake in their nominations. They seldom fail to nominate their strongest man, and it is no easy battle that we bave to fight; no easy contest that the Republicans are

All the trained legions of the Slave Power, with their Northern dough-faced allies, will be drawn up in battle errsy against us. All the patronige and power of the Federal Government, with its bundred thousand office holders, its hireling and venal press, supported by the President and his coadjutors, will be wielded against us. Its swarms of Government contractors, i.e. army of postmasters and jobbers, its myriads of clerks and placemen and secret agents, living like leeches upon the public treasury, will all be active, energetic,

and bitter foes of Republicanism.

In view of these considerations, it will not do to let the Democratic party nominate their own candidate

In all human probability, Stophen A. Douglas is the man that will receive the nomication of the Charleston Convention. They dare not imperil their chances of success by any o her nomination. He is their strongest man, and their only available candidate that has any prospect of getting any Northern strength. Let them nomirate any other man, and every Northern State in one solid phalanx will vote for the Rapublican candidates The Democratic party would gladly have us nominate Wm. H Seward. They would then go into the contest confidently predicting success, and, under the circumstances, with a strong probability of achiev-

There is no man that I would be more gratified to see the standard-bearer of the Republican party and Chief Magistrate of this great republican empire than the Hon. William H. Seward, and I have no doubt that nine-tenths of the Republicans of New-York earnestly desire the numination of William H. Seward at the Chicago Convention. Our distinguished Senator, philesopher, phi anthropist, and statesman, would reflect nor upon this position; but I fear the time is not auspicious for the consummation of this desired result. I do not wish to see him run and get defeated. Mr. Seward can afford to bide his time-to wait until 1864rather than to suffer defeat and the consequent disorganization of the Republican party.

The election of the next Republican President de-

pends upon the two States of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. The main battle is to be fought in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Illinois, and Indians; and, unless the candidates of the Chicago Convention can carry there two former States, by combining and consolidat ing the Opposition to the Democracy, I must confess that the chaptes of success look to me rather du bicus. I claim that no candidate should be presented who cannot combine the Opposition in these two States.

While the views of Gov. Seward on the Tariff question would suit the people of New-Jersey and Penn sylvants, there is a large American element which is Republican in sentiment that by the nomination of Seward would be aroused from its dormant state to active hostility. In this event, the Republican party might count on the loss of 100,000 votes in Pennsylvania that would be cast for a third-party candidate, and thus virtually throw the State into the hands of the

Democratic party.

The cancidates of the Chicago Convention must be men that can conclinte this remnant of sonce po worful party, if we would attain success.

It has 75,000 voters in the State of New-York that will vote for a third-party candidate, if Wm. H. Seward is nominated at Chicago; and these 75,000 votes are not to be slighted in this contest.

These are facts-stubborn facts-and, however much we may deplore their existence, yet they are neverthe

The result of the election in Rhode Island, and the almost defeat that we suffered in Connecticut, necessitate unusual cantion on the part of the Republicans. We should make no mietake at Chicago. If we can find the man to nominate at Chicago that will combine all the elements of opposition to Democracy throughon the whole country, it is a duty that this Convention owes to the country to do this if it can be don wishout a sacrifice of Republican principles or lowering the Republican flag an inch upon the masthead.

We have nailed our flag to the must, and we mea to stand by our colors; but in this campaign we must find the man that will rally the greatest number around our standard. Let moderation, wisdom, and wise coursels prevail at Chicago, and we cannot fall of

The question these delegates should ask themselves and each other (throwing all personal preferences aside) before putting a candidate in nomination, is Can be carry New-Jersey and Penosylvania?

In my view, Cameron and Lincoln on a ticket to gether would carry Illinois, Pennsylvania and New-Jerrey, beside the 114 electoral votes that were cast

This would make a strong ticket. There is but one stronger ticket that can be presented to the American people, and those two names are Edward Bates of Missouri at d Wm. L. Dayton of New-Jersey. Edward Ba es is the strongest possible caudidate that the Republicate can neminate. He has no enemies, and is impregnable to all assaults-a man of unstained character, of unimpeschable integrity, of great and acknowledged shility, and of eminent worth. With this ticket in the field, we can carry every Northern State, with

Maryland and Delaware, and possibly Missouri. Judge Bates is a man of known Apti-Slavery views, and opposed to its extension and practice. An emancipationist in principle, sympathy, and feeling Laboring with his fellow-citizens of St. Louis, Mo., to free the State from the deadly incubas that has so long weighed down her energies, and to place her on the

With Mr. Bates as our candidate, we could hurl back upon Democracy the charge of sectionalism, and Freedom would then become national, and Slavery sectional, and the whole policy of the General Government would be to foster and encourage Freedom, and restrain Slavery, and not let it overlesp the barriers of its present existence; and with Judge Bates as the cutive power, the whole central department of the Government would be wrested from the hands of the Slave Power, restoring the Government to the policy of its fathers and founders.

I have in my possession a letter written by the Hon Edward Bates, in the year 1848. This letter was written to the late Geo. H. Stone, eeq., of this village, who was one of the movers in the attempt to organize a new party upon the Buffalo Platform. The letter is characteristic of the man, and clearly shows his position upon the all-absorbing topic of the day. I propose to make a few extracts from this letter for

the benefit of the readers of THE TRIBUNE, showing that the position that Judge Bates occupied upon the Slavery question in 1848 was in accordance with his position to-day, and is substantially the ground occupied by the Republican party. Wm. L. Dayton's lifeong devotion to the cause of liberty has endeared him to every Republican heart, and the Republicans of the North and West will bail the nomination of Edward

Baies and Wm. L Dayton with acclamation. We append Judge Bates's letter:

LETTER OF THE HON. EDWARD BATES OF

MISSOURI.

"GEO. H. STORE, ESQ.—Dear Sir: On my return home, after an absence of a me time, I received your letter upon the subject of the Buffalo Convention.

"For nearly twenty year, I have been wholly retired from public life, aspiring to no public homers, saking no public office, and taking no part in public sfiairs, except such part as every private man most take who feels a lit al, interest in the good or id government of the country.

And home my opinions have not, and are not entitled to have, any weight or influence in giving form and direction to public sentinent, beyond the narrow circle in which I habitually move.

"But your letter, bearing as it does the impress of respectsbillty and frankness, is entitled to my respectful consideration, and in courtesy I feel bound to give it a fair and frenk assewer."

"You set, has Congress power so to legislate for the

it a fair and frenk asswer.

"You ask, has Congress power so to legislate for the Territorice as to prevent the introduction of Slavery where it does not already exist?"

"Second: Supposing the power in Congress—is it politic and right to exercise it?"

"Third: Should the Convention see fit to use my name in connection with the Vice-Presidency, would I object?

name in connection with the Vice-Presidency, would I object?

"Bufore answering these questions, bear with me in a few remarks. I was born in Virginia, and have always lived in a slaveholding State. And taus it may be fair for a Northern man to suppose that all my prejudices of mind and feeting, arising from habit and association, would lead me to favor the extension of the area of Slavery.

"On the other hand, I have some advantages in regard to these subjects that are not common to all men—not to all sections of the country. First, a personal advantage. Ambitious politicians, in eager pursuit of official honors are sometimes deterred from the expression of opinions by the questionable policy of trying to retain their popularity and influence by swinning with the current, however muddy it may be, and to whatever guif it may flow. "I am free from all such fears, and am unrestrained in the expression of any opinion honestly formed by any reason of ambitions or interested policy. Not that I assume to be any better than others, but that I am free from say temptation to concealment; I have no influence to be say better than others, but that I am free from say temptation to concealment; I have no influence to be say better than others, but that I am free from say temptation to concealment; I have no influence to be say better than others, but that I am free from say temptation to concealment; I have no influence to be say better than others, but that I am free from say temptation to concealment; I have no influence to be say better than others, but that I am free from say temptation to concealment; I have no influence to be say better than others, but that I am free from say temptation to concealment; I have no influence to be say better than others, but that I am free from say temptation to concealment; I have no influence to be say better than others, on the first that the Feorle or their rulers can give. "This hot and bitter contest between the North and South, Missouri, from her geographical position, can be an are by the arts and interests of commerce and locom are by the are and increase of commerce and obtained in the state of the party to put them as under. " We may bicker for a time about minor questions; but, for all that, neither party will consent to a divorce for these domestic jars. We will stick together, and raise up a united family, the stoutest the world ever saw.

"But to your questions."

"But to your questions.

"In answer to the first, I say most certainly I have not a shadow of a donot that the power exists.

"Those that cary this power of Congress put their denial upon the ground that slaves are property, and therefore they claim that the owners have a right to take them wherever they co.

"Admit that they are property by the laws of cer-tain States wherein they are found, it does not follow that a man may take his property with him wherever it has a right to go.

"A planter cannot take his field-hands to dine with

"A planter cannot take his field-hands to dine with him at the table d'hote of the Charleston Hotel. He cannot use his own no as to annoy other people. And a Missouri trader cannot take his barrel of alcohol accors our Western line; if he does, the ac-of longress of 1834 subjects the offender to heavy penalities. And ewely the owner has a more absolute right in and over the alcohol than the tegro. He may destroy the one without offerse; but if he wautonly destroys the other he must atome for the crime with his life or liberty.

liberty.
"Second: Supposing the power in Congress, is it right or politic to exercise it?
"This is a question of expediency. If, before the "This is a question of expediency. If, before the late Mexican treaty, my single vote could have settled the question, I would have, at upon the Statute Book a positive prohibition of Sisvery in all Territ or thoreafter acquired. Believing it to be a calamity and a curse, and therefore to pretent the increase of the ecil, I would g'at ly see a law of Congress, if possible irrepeatable, forbidding Slavery in all Territory hereafter to be accepted.

peatable, forbidding Stavery in all Territory hereafter to be acquired.

"Territy: Would I object to my name being used before the Buffalo Convention in connection with the Vice Presidency? Certainly I should have objected, and for many reasons. I have no aspiratious nor claims to that high office.

I am a Whig, perhaps a little old-fashioned in my doctrine, and obstinate in the support of it. Holding the political opinions that I do, I must depresate alike the election of Van Buren or Cass. In my view, it would be plain dishones y to accept a nomination from a party whose foremost men and measures I should be bound to oppose.

In my opinion, the Whigs of the North, South, and West will never cease their efforts to get back the power which of late yours

houses of Congress.

"There, Sir, are my views, fairly and distinctly expressed. They are sent to you because you ask for them, and not because I suppose any value can be attached to the sentiments of an obscure frontier-man, who neither expects nor destrea to be other than a private

Let the delegates to the Chicago Convention careful ly peruse this letter, and see if Edward Bates is not the man for the occasion. If the Convention see fit in their wisdom to nominate him, it will nerve the patriot's arm to new and belder deeds of daring in the great cause of human liberty.
Albion, N. Y., April 17, 1860. ORLEASS.

SENATOR WADE OF OHIO.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune : SIR: Believing that Senator Wade will be, on the

whole, the most available candidate for the Presidency who can be rominated at Chicago, I ask leave to make his history better known to the country by the publica-THE TRIBUNE;
Mr. Wace is of revolutionary parents. Hisfather,

James Wade, performed active and honorable acryled at Concord, Lexington, and Bunker Hill. He was afterwards taken prisoner, and suffered as such for a lorg time at Halifax. Our statesman, B. F. Wade, was born at Feedinghills Parish, in West Springfield, Massachusetts, on the 27th of October, A.D. 1800. He had five brothers and four sisters older than himself. The events of the Ravolution had depived his father of the means of supporting so large a family, and giving them more cancation than could at that time be obtained at the common schools. Frank, for so our subject was then sud is still familiarly called, ry early evinced an unusual and ardent attachment to books. He lost no opportunity of making himself tendliar with all the books that came wathin his

In the Fall of 1821, James Wade and his family re moved to Ashtabula Courty, Obio. Frank was at this ume engaged during Winters in teaching school, and in Sommers in swinging the ax and ro ling logs. In the Fa'll of 1823 he was employed to assist in driving a drove of cattle over the mountaine. He remained near albany, N. Y., until the Fall of 1825, engaged most of the time teaching. When not tens engaged he was employed as a laterer with a spade and wheelbarrow on the Eric Canal, then in progress of construction. Senator's ward, in a speech in the Serate thus alladed to this event in Wado's life. Speaking of the Eric Ca

to this event in Wado's sife. Speaking of the Eris Ca-nal, Senator Seward says:

"How was that done? I mean whence came the labor that sid it? I know of but ore American crizes who worked with the appde and wheelborrow on those works. Donbless there are many others, tut I know only one, and he. I am glad to say, in now a member of this ster. (Mr. Wado of Ohio), and one of the most able and talented members."

In the Fail of 1825 Mr. Wade returned to Ohio, and

In the Fail of 1825 Mr. Wade returned to Ohio, and in the Spring of 1826 he became the law student of the Born. Elisha Whittlesey, who is so well known at Wasiergton and throughout the country as the able and honest Erisha Whittlesey. In the office of Mr. Whittlesey, young Wade had what he had all his life most earnes by desired—an opportunity to become familiar with books, and well did be improved. He was untiring in his efforts, and soon became distinguished for his ability to elucidate the most compicated and difficult legal problems. In August, 1828, he was admitted to the bar at a term of the Supreme Court sitting in Jefferson. Achtabula County, where he was admitted to the bar at a term of the Supreme Court sitting in Jefferson, Achtabula County, where he immeentely settled and commenced practice, and where he has ever since resided it soon became apparent that Mr. Wate had acted wisely in the choice of professions. The older members of the bar, as well as the Court, were soon and often head to remark upon the remarkable ability disclayed by Mr. Wade in analyzing difficult questions, and reconciling conflicting authorities. He soon found himself retained in almost every case of importance litigated in the Circuit of his residence. In the Fall of 1855, Mr. Wade was elected Presscuting-Attorney for Aebabula County, and was distinguished for the Islent he dieplayed in special plending. His indictments are considered models at 185 presenttime.

he displayed in special planting. His indictments are considered models at the present time. In October, 1837, he was elected to represent his district in the Senate of Ohio. It is at this time and

during his Senatorial term of two years that his life really commerces. He entered upon his public duties doring his Senatorial term of two years that his life really commercer. He entered upon his public daties as Senator at the age of R, and at once had assigned him the laborious and responsible daties of a member of the Judiciary Committee. He occupied this position for two years, and no important measure found is way through that Committee that does not exhibit the marks of his revision hand. Those who have dates to mark of his revision hand. Those who have dates to much admired the adhity with which the champion of the Homes coad bill in the United States Senate has struggled to secure "land for the landless," should know that twenty years before he had shown the same zeal for their welfare as the champion of their rights in his successful efforts for the repeal of all laws on the statutes of Obio, by which the poor but houset man might be torn from his family, and imprisoned for cebt at the distriction of his creditor. For his determined action and rightoous success in the repeal of tuents, the desapprobation of many of the business-mes in his district. Time has since done for the dis-

mea in his district. Time has since done for the disaffected what superior judgment and consciousness of
right had then done for the Senator.

During the first seesion of his Senatorial life, he became the acknowledged leader of the Whigs, who
were then in the minority in the Senate. He introdeced in the Senate a series of resolutions condemning
the proposed annexation of Texas, averring it to be
onconstitutional and inexpedient, tending to involve
the country in war, &c. To his surprise the resolutions received the manimous vota of the Senate. At
the rext session, the Winter of 1838-9, the rage for
internal improvements was at its maximum, and the
credit of the State was asked in every quarter and
freely given to aid not only in general, but private
speculations. Mr. Wade's sternness and determined
efforts at that time to save the State from the load under which it is now groaning made (for the time) enseiforts at that time to save the State from the load under which it is now groaning made (for the time) ensities among a very influential class of politicians. But time has cementrated the prophetic powers of the Senator, and the ignorance or corruption of those who opposed him. It was during this session that Kentucky a pointed Commissioners to aid the Legislature of Ohio, to obtain the passage of laws to degrade and disfranchise free persons of color. The bill introduced was one of pains and penalties, intended to repaise from Ohio the unhappy negro, whether bond or free-flying from the creekly of a master or, if manumitted, from the persecution of the superior class of laborors in a Slave State, who abhor such rivels. Mr. Wade's nobie nature revolted sgainst the tyranny which would not allow human beings a refuge any where on a continuent from which they had be outlet, and into which they had been dragged against their will; and he opposed the measure then as he opposes now similar

they had been dragged against their will; and he opposed the measure then as he opposes now similar measures of the North and South which would allow no home to the poor African but in Slavery or the grave. Then creamstances did not off r the opportunity of chonizing them in the tropics which his generous heart now embraces I r their deliverance.

After the nomination of Gen. Harrison in 1840, Mr. Wade adoresed himself with all his powers to the business of security he selection. In this campaign he, for the first time, became the orator of the stump, and to his roal sturing a ceches more than any other cause was Gen. Harrison indebted for the 10,600 majority with which he left the Western Reserve. In the Fall of 1841 Mr. Wade was again elected to the State Senate with unanimity. Near the close of the first session he resigned his sent in the Senate; but his constituents felt that they had claims upon him, and the next Fall, contrary to his wishes, he was again returned to the Senate. During this term he had the satisfaction of knowing that the prodigality of the State in the use of its credit for speculations, under the name of internal intercompany on also the Kanneky Black Laws.

its credit for speculations, under the name of internal improvements, and also the Kentucky Black Laws, were properly understood and detested.

In the Spung of 1841 Mr. Wate was married to Miss Carol ne M. Rosenkrantz, a most estimable and worthy lady of Middletown County, by whom he has

In 1842 Mr. Wade declined a nomination to the Senste, and from that time until the Spring of 1847 he held no public office, but devoted himself to the cares and pleasures of a family and the duties of his pro-

In February, 1847, Mr. Wade was elected by the In February, 1647, ar. Wase was elected by the Legislature President Judge of the HIId Justicial District of the State of Ohio. His popularity at this time was unbounced. It has been the fortune of but few men to enter upon the discharge of judicial duties, having in advance secured to such an exteat the unquainted confidence of the bar and people. He entered immediately upon the discharge of his daties. having in advance secured to such an extent the unqualified confidence of the bar and people. He entered immediately upon the discharge of his daties. His district embraced the populous Counties of Ashtabula, Trambull, Mahoning, Portage, and Sammit. The business had accumulated vasily ander his predeceser. The same Territory has now three Resident Judges, with but slightly increased business. It is but truth to say, that in no country on earth has the same number of people had the same amount of important and satisfactory justice administered to them in the same length of time, as had the dutrict under the administration of Judge Wade. The younger members of the profession who were so fortunate as to practice in this circuit during Judge Wade's term upon the bench, will remember with lasting gratitude his kindress and Judgeal courtesy. During the time he was upon the bench, Jadge Wade increased (if possible) in the confidence and admiration of his political friends, and dearned those who had differed with him and had felt she withering power of his logic and eloquence on the stump and at the bar. His judicial career was brought to a sudden and unexpected close in March, 1851, while he was holding a term of Court at Akron, Summit County, by his election, by the Legislature their necessar, to the United States Senate.

When the dispatch autonining his election was received, Judge Wade was on the bench. All were at once surprised and delighted, and none were more surprised than himself: for, aithough his name had

at once surprised and delighted, and none were more surprised than himself; for, although his name had not, nor had his friends to his knowledge, made the alightest effort to secure his election, while other prom-inent men had urged their claims upon the Legislature.

in the new had urged their claims upon the Legislature. At the announcement of his election, one spontaneous expression of astafaction went up from every county in the State, and in many counties political opponents joined in the rejoicing. The resolutions immediately passed by the Bar at Akron will show the feeling of that bedy. They are as follows:

"Resolved That as members of the Bar, we cannot but regret the departure of the Hom. B. F. Wade from his position as Ptericent Judge of the Hild Judicial Circuit—a position which has maintained with dignity, coursely, inpa thality, and ability, in the highest degree creditable to himself, and the common profit of suitors, and the improvement of the Bar.

"Resolved That we contraturate him upon his election to the highest legislative council of the nation, and take pleasure in expressing our confidence that he will discharge the functions of his new effice with the same extended intelligence, high integrity, and sour d judament that distinguished him upon the beach."

Simblar resolutions were passed in the other counties of his circuit. These were not the encommitms of partitions merely, but the voluntary tributes of respect paid by all parties to his distinguished abilities as a juriet. rist. His election to the U. S. Senate, although anexpect-

ed, was not unacceptable, and he entered upon the at one of this new field of usefulness confident that in enterenting the views of his State he should not be tor a moment to the position of Mr. Wade in the Presi-central campaigns of 1848 and 1852. Long before the Convention met which nominated Gen. Taylor, Mr. Wade expressed his decided preference for the man who, he said, had a better mingling of good sense, who, he said, had a better minghing of good sense, honesty of purpose, patrictism, and unbending firamess than any man in America. At this time the northern partien of Ohio cut loose from the Whig party, and the Western Reserve gave a insjectly for Van Baron? Many, and in fact most, of she leading politicians with whom he had acted were found in the field in opposition to Mr. Wade and his admired candidate. It was in vain that those with whom he acted pointed to the candidate target of their distinguished candidate, who had rablications of their distinguished candidate, who had ce filled the Presidential chair. He could not see the beauties to which they pointed, nor the consistency upon which they insisted. He early took the field, not only in Ohio, but Pennsylvanta, New-York, and some of the New England States, and with all the powers and elequence he could command urged the people to come to the resust and elect the man whom he believed come to the rescue and elect the man whom he believed the Almighty had raised up to deliver his country from misrule and run. He arged Gen. Taylor's election upon the ground that he would direct the energies of his administration to the restoration of harmony, revive confidence between the ground militage ections, and protect each in the full enjoyment of all their Constitutional rights. He declared that if Gen. Taylor were elected nullbilers and disuntonists would either be tried for treason or seek safety in flight. During this campaign Mr. Wade exhibited the genuine conservative element of his nature, of which, with all his ardor, he is by no means destitute. come to the rescue and elect the man whom he

by 10 means destitute. In 1852 Mr. Wade made vigorous and manly efforts to recure the election of Gen. Scott. He still insisted and ardently hoped that the Whig party, with which he had always acted and in which he saw so much to approve and admire, would yet be instrumental in tringing back he Government to the purposes of its finging back the Government to the purposes of the founders. Stimulated by this consideration, he again took the stump, in and out. Ohio, and made the hustings ring with the charion and of his voice. Wherever he was heard his reasoning was listened to with the most profound attention, and where he failed to convince he obtained credit for honesty of purpose and powerful effort. powerful effort. We have seen that Mr. Wade acted with the Whig

We have seen that Mr. Wade acted with the Whig party, sustaining its regular nominations to the close of the Presidential campaign of 1852. He continued this connection until 1854, when the proposition to repeat the Miscouri Compromise began to agitate Congress In March, 1854, he made a speech in the Senate, clear by defining his position, and fully demonstrating his determined hostility to a measure which he predicted would be fraught with more evil to the country and langer to its peace than had ever before disturbed its properity. After this speech he contented himself in watching the events which he saw must ultimately end in the consummation of all the evils he had predicted. He learned, by the discussion of the measure, that it

was to be carried by a combination of the Southern Whigs and those who for the occasion assumed the name of "National Democrata." At this union the name of "National Democrata". At this union the name of the give utterance to the noble continuous and awful warnings contained in his speech delivered on the night of the find passage of that measure in the Semsle. The Tainuss of that date appropriately called that seech "the new Dectaration of Indeps adence." In this apecach Mr. Wule takes a find farewell of his forms r Whig friends of the South, but not suit be had seen solemnized the unptile between them and the Democratic party. We cannot refeal from giving a few extracts from this speech. He said:

"Mr. Passinser: do not intend to desire this subject further. The huntitation of the South is complete and stree whilm. So fourthern census of their can wish her desper degradation. God known I real it keenly enough, and I have so densite to pelong the melacthory spectacle. I have all my life belonged to the great National Whig Party, and mover yet have I alled with all the saility i have to support has regular considers, come from what portion of the Union they mark for a Northern candidate for the Presidency; and when such owned itself within the saility is lated to the little of the Southern which he believed always activated Southern such as a few which it is the presidency; and when such owned the within hittle heard to myself. How trimphanily would appeal on such eccasions to southern neare—to the maganimity of seal which I believed always actuated Southern genulaminity of seal which I believed always actuated Southern genulaminity of seal which I believed always actuated Southern genulaminity of seal which I believed always actuated Southern genulaminity of seal with the it called the National Democracy, and I wisa you jay in your new come close. "The West of the seal of the passage and independence, In 1856 when the mitten have one of the passage and independence, In 1856 when the matter of the brata in al c

man firmness which has never yet forsaken him, harled back in terms defiant the threat of the arrog int South Carolinian. We give a short extract from it. Mr.

back in terms defined the threat of the arrog mit Souta Corolinian. We give a short extract from it. Mr. Wede said:

"Mr. President, it is impossible for me to sit still and hear the principle amonance which I have board on this occasion. As to the facts connected with this matter I know nothing a seed them, and of them I have nothing to say. I am over in a pretty i, an minority; there is not, perhaps, more than one-fifth part of the Senate who have similar opinions of my own, and those are very unpopular over here; but when I have it stated on the floor of the Senate that an assauta-take, covarrily attack has been ands upon a man unamed, having no power to defend himself, who was stricken down with the streng hand and almost morisred, and that such stateks are approved of y Senato, at becomes a question of some inter-sit to us all, and especially to those who are in the minority. It is very true that a brave man many not be able to defend himself against such an attack. A brave man may be overpowered by numbers on this floor; tut sir, owe powered or not, two or dis. I will vinoficate the right and liberty of debate and freedom of discussion much this floor; and it has come armed for the combet, and although you are four to one, if an here the mention of own unconcess here it to prevail, let as come armed for the combet, and although you are four to one, if an here the mention of God known man can die in no better came, they in which the principle is to be approved by the majority and to become part and parcel of the law of Congress it may be distinctly understood.

Mr. Welson of Massachunests followed Mr. Wade said used the same larguage in characterizing the same.

Mr. Wison of Massachusetts followed Mr. Wade and used the same larguage in characterizing the sessuit upon Mr. Semner, asserting Mr. Samner to have been stricken down on the floor of the Senate by a "buttal, murderous, and cowardly assault." This passage in Mr. Wilson's speech was made the provocation for a challenge to mor al combat by Brooks; there was, however, some satisfactory reason found for not regarding the same remarks, first made by Mr. Wada, objectional. Had the awaygering arrogance and institute threats of bullving members always been met

ence, our National Capitol would now present more men to admire and less to regret.

In 1857, Mr. Wade's place in the Senate was about to become vacant by the expiration of his term. The promptness and majority with which the Legi-lature re-elected him to the Senate shows how his services were appreciated, and the hold he had upon the confidence of those he had represented. The vote stood: 101 votes for him, and 36 votes for his opponent.

Since 1856 Mr. Wade's prominence in the United States Senate appears to render any attempt to describe his services or define his position on important and national questions not only unnecessary but for our purpose improper.

national questions not only unnecessary but for our purpose improper.

It may not, however, be amiss to refer to one or two of the great questions of the day with which Mr. Wade, more perhaps than any other public man, has become identified. He may be said to be the father of that humane and eminensly just measure known as the "Homestead bill." He regards the measure as not only intrinsically right and highly politic, but as deciding the question of the freedom of all the Territories over which its provisions shall extend. Mr. Wade is over which its provisions shall extend. Mr. Wade is for giving the benefit of this measure to all citizens of the United States, without regard to the place of their their birth. It was in the advocacy of this bill in the Senate, Feb 25, 1859, that Mr. Wade designated the

Senate, Feb 25, 1859, that Mr. Wade designated the measure as giving "land to the landless." We quote briefly from his speech. He said:

"I am very plot that this question has at length come up. I am gled, too that it has an agoaired with this migge question. I have been trying befo, for nearly a mouth, to get a straight forward vote upon this great measure of land for the landless. I glovy in that neasure. It is the generates that has ever came before the American Senate, and it has now come as that there is no design it. The question will be, shall we give niggers to the niggerless, or land to the landless."

This great measure has no warmer friend or more able advocate than Mr. Wade.

Knowing that the permanent prospeality of the companion of the agricultural resources, Mr. Wade has steadily supported in the Sonate the bill making appropriations for the endowment of an agricultural college, in which cultivating the earth shall be tangit as a science. He has all his life been an unwavering advocate

in which cultivating the earth shall be taught as a setence. He has all his life been an unwavering advocate
of a revenue tariff, discriminating in such way as to
berefit American industry.

We need not here speak of his views of the constitutional power of Congress over Siavery in the Territories, or in what manner that power should be exercised. On this subject his views had been read and are
known of all men. His devotion to the Unior, and his
indignant and withering rebuke of every threat to dissolve it, or deregard the conditions upon which it was solve it, or disregard the conditions upon which it was established, are a sufficient guarantee that he fully ap-preciates its blessings, and that he is patriotically deterpreciates its blessings, and that he is painty activy occurs and the physical se well as moral courage. These are fully understood and appreciated by his countrymen.

In what we have written we by no means pretend to have alluded to his history in detail, or speak of all the important events of his public life, but have alluded to some of the most recognise.

all the important events of his paints has, our have al-liaded to some of the most prominent.

Mr. Wade is in no sen esn office seeker. It is often said and believed by those who know him best that he never sought office; that he never so much as solicited a friendly effort from those with whom he was most intimate. This indifference to his own success is re-

garded by many as his only weakness. If so, there is but little danger that injury will result from the ex-

but little danger that injury will result from the example becoming contagious.

His religion is practical, and consists in rendering unhesitating and cheerful obedience to the promptings of an enlightened conscience; and his creed is given in the extract of the speech we have quoted, "What-"scever ye would that men should do unto you, do "you so unto them."

It is thought by many that Mr. Wade, under all the circumstances, is the most available man under whom to rally the Republican forces in the approaching consest. That he is admirably qualified to fill the place and fearlessly discharge its responsible duties, no one who knows him will doubt. While he would be the faithful executive of every section of the Union, that pertion where treuson, disunion, and nullification are

who knows him with course faithful executive of every section of the Union, that pertion where tresson, disunion, and nullification are of rankest growth would receive his special attention. It is said by these who ought to know that his nomination would give satisfaction to all of the Sayes which cast their votes for Fremont in 1836; that his antecedents on the tariff and homestead bills are entirely satisfactory to Pennsylvania and New-Jerrsey, as dithat Illinois and Indiana regard him as the man, of all others, to face in the field, as he has in the Senate, the author of Squatter Sovereignty. One thing is beyond a question—his nomination would be to Onio what the lighted match is to the magazine of powder. With all the respect that 'Ohio has for other distinguished public men of the Republican faith, no name would create such enthusiaem or inspire such confidence in the present and hope for the future as the name of Frank Wade.

We have written this much for the sole and only We have written this much for the sole and only purpose of contributing our nite in the selection of the best and most available candidate for the Presidency to be selected at the Chicago Convention. It does appear to us that the elements of Mr Wade's character, his prominence before the country, taken in connection with the fact that he is a Western man, renders his nemination one eminently fit to be made. But in this we may be mistaken; and we close by saying, that if there is one other tried and true Republican in the nation who has equal qualifications, whose election is more certain, forever inget what we have written, and take that man. For, while Ohio would delight to storm the enemy's battery under the lead of him